



## WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

### Women of Nation Are Doing Their Full Duty

WASHINGTON.—The first flush of war enthusiasm has passed. The nation has settled down to war business. Not to be counted any small factor in the war business are the women. In the first place, of the 75,000 and more clerks in the government department in Washington at least 60 per cent are women. Women are filling the chinks in the departments left vacant by the departure of men to war.

In the great war machinery women are more than half. True it is that in most instances they are but cogs in the great machine, but, nevertheless, they are important cogs, and the machine would not operate without them. Then there are the thousands and thousands of women throughout the nation who are engaged in war work. The food administration, one of the most important of the great war engines of America, admits openly that it may as well close its doors if the women of America will not work with it. But the women of America are working with it, as the campaign pledges for food conservation continue to pour in.

Another great organization which depends almost entirely upon women for its life is the Red Cross. It is a fact that the Red Cross leaders are men, but the mass of Red Cross workers are women. You can readily realize this if you visit Red Cross headquarters here and watch the mail that goes out, the first address line generally begins with a "Mrs." or a "Miss."



### Leaders of Women's Suffragists at the Capital

THE most curious women in Washington are the suffragists of the women's party. Leader of the party is Miss Alice Paul. Miss Paul is not a handsome woman. Her features are not clear cut or even and her complexion is anything but attractive. But she has wide-open, deep eyes, and back of them a personality. There is something of magnetism about her, and she is a leader, undeniably.

Second in command of the suffrage host is Miss Lucy Burns, a big, brassy woman, militant in her every move. Miss Burns, despite her militant bearing and air, is soft-spoken and a woman of refined training.

Totally different is Mrs. Abby Scott Baker. She is the mother of a true Southern lady. Her deep brown eyes speak only kindness. Her low, melodious voice brings back memories of a cradle song. One pictures her rather presiding at the family dinner table rather than on the picket line courting arrest.

In and out of the woman's party headquarters there is a steady stream of motley women. Little, thin, emaciated girls, with bobbed hair and run-down heels. Little gray-haired women, little pudgy women of militancy, tall, dignified ladies and women of every sort.

There is an air of freedom and camaraderie about the headquarters that is homelike. They laugh at their jail experiences and then they make loud protest against the administration. The spirit of rebellion runs high.

These are the women who declare they are fighting for the cause of women. They declare they are fighting the only way. Maybe they are. Maybe they are not. At any rate, every one of them is in earnest.

### How Officers Helped Augustus to "Do His Bit"

ONE more cold-weather story. This is about something that wasn't on the program when the Drama League Players gave Shaw's "Augustus Does His Bit" at a local theater. The performer who was the Augustus of the evening gave such a finished performance of the role that many in the audience were heard to remark upon the completeness of his interpretation.

Every detail of line and action was brought out.

As to costume, Augustus was English army regulation from head to foot. Those English officers in the left-hand box were responsible for that.

They demonstrated that night, unknown to the audience, the sportsman-like qualities for which the British are famous. It was shortly before the curtain went up on "Augustus Does His Bit," which, by the way, received its American premier that night. The British officers had come behind the scenes, and stood talking to Augustus.

"I want to apologize for not having your regulation coat," said Augustus. "This was the best we could do."

"Take mine," said one officer, and out of his coat he came at once. Despite protests Augustus soon stood clothed in a real English army coat.

There was just one fault remaining in his costume, and this was spotted at once by another of the Englishmen. "Your collar is white, and it ought to be khaki," said the officer. "Here, take mine."

"But I can't take your collar," protested Augustus.

"You must," replied the Englishman.

So Augustus did his bit.



### And All He Could Do Was Sit and Watch Friend Eat

"BOB" ROBINSON, a resident of the Pacific coast, at large and nowhere in particular, is a visitor here for the purpose of working up interest in an invention which he claims is going to revolutionize things. He hasn't told anybody what it is yet. It probably has to do with eating, for he tells this story to listeners. His venturesome spirit once led him into the Klondike country during the palmy days of its golden resources, where he proceeded to accumulate and lose a series of fortunes without batting an eye.

The time came when he got to the end of his financial rope. One day he had but ten cents left, and after mature deliberation he concluded to invest in a stew in a cheap hushery that was the rendezvous of all the down and outs in the town at the time.

"Just as I had finished my repast," he said, "I ran into an old Klondike pard who had cleaned up a million by a lucky strike. We fell into each other's arms like long-lost brothers, and then he said to me:

"Old scout, you're the very man I've been looking for! I don't know a soul in this town, and I have got to mush back to Alaska on the next train, so get busy and take me to the swiftest grub factory in these diggings and we'll have the best that money can buy!"

"Well, I steered him up against the most expensive cafe in the town and he ordered things that would place a feast for the gods in the piker class—and there I sat, chuck full of stew, and had to watch him eat!"

### Officials and Newspaper Men Alike Keep Busy

THE cabinet officers are as busy as a boy killing snakes all day and half of the night. And as for the newspaper men, there is more "copy" to be had in town than a thousand men could do justice to in fifty years. One new bureau is that of the custody of alien property, an office which has just moved into a flat on Sixteenth and P streets, getting its furniture in before the place was nearly finished. This activity will take care of the property in this country whose owners are Germans out of the United States. A. Mitchell Palmer is in charge and organizing his force.

That vacated by the German embassy. A few months ago Count von Bernstorff, ambassador from Germany, lived in this stately mansion, which sits in imposing silence on a terrace along fashionable and beautiful Massachusetts avenue. Now the place, while nominally in the hands of the minister from Switzerland, is really watched by Uncle Sam. Being owned by Germany, it is liable to come first of all under the alien act, that is, unless some diplomatic rules exist.

It stands solitary today, every window barred, its dusty halls with a few bits of white furniture. Outside one of the lower windows is a thermometer—preluding, no doubt, that it was a "cold day" for Germany when your Uncle Sam stripped for the fight. Mr. Palmer is accompanied by his family, who are stopping here at a hotel.



## The HOME BEAUTIFUL

Flowers and Shrubby  
Their Care and Cultivation



Remember the Youngster Likes to Help, Let Him Have a Corner of His Own and Let Him Plan and Plant It.

### EARLY WORK IN THE BULB GARDEN

By L. M. BENNINGTON.

With the first warm days the bulbous plants spring up and many a beginner has tried in vain to push them back until warm weather.

As a rule it is best to let nature be dictator. Hardly bulbs will endure lots of cold; and if they do sometimes get hopelessly nipped of flower buds by undue haste, there is more frequently serious damage done to the roots by trying to curb the growth.

Do not be in a hurry to remove the leaves which should have been their winter coverlet. Loosen them up gradually, taking care that the plants are not smothering. If the weather continues fine, work the loose leaves a little more into the soil every day, thus gradually making the change.

If you wish to mark a choice specimen, tie a string around it white in bloom. The flowers come and go so rapidly that one must be prompt to make sure of marking the prize.

Some cut the tops from hyacinths as soon as the leaves turn yellow, remove them and plant to annuals. This is a very neat way of getting rid of the bulbs—and most effective as a rule. But if you wish hyacinths another year, there is a better way, unless you can afford to purchase new bulbs.

Those discarded leaves are a necessity to the plant which is ripening the bulbs, and if they cannot be tolerated a permissible compromise is to transplant the bulbs to some out-of-the-way corner of the yard, where they can ripen in peace.

They may then be dried and packed away for autumn planting.

It is better to replant the hardy bulbs at least once in two or three years, else they become too thickly matted. Besides, the soil needs a renewal of fertilizer; and this can never be done so well as when the bed is empty.

There is often complaint that the old-fashioned double-white Norcross Poincissus blunts in the bud. The flowers are usually remedied by resetting the bulbs, which have become matted together.

If you have a number of varieties of tulips and more time or patience than money to buy new varieties, there is often much pleasure in growing tulips from seed. Some of the soft shades in old roses have been in our own garden evolved from the cross-fertilization of standard forms. There is pleasure, too, in watching the unfolding of the unknown. New varieties purchased of seedmen are always announced and their beauties described; but these seedlings are positively new, and some of them are strikingly beautiful.

THE ONION AND THE PARSNIP

By W. R. GILBERT.

Onions can never have too rich a soil for their requirements. Parsnips can, and all we want for the latter is a deeply tilled plot in fairly good earth, to which no fresh manure has recently been added.

This, given fairly dry weather conditions, should be made ready as early as possible, as the sooner the seeds are got in, with safety, the better the chances will be for their developing into shapely, usable roots of good size.

As a matter of fact, we never see parsnips too big, provided the roots are clean and shapely, but undersized specimens with possible prongs to their bodies are hardly worth the digging.

Most of the pronging, possibly all of it, arises from the prepared soil. If white sand can be had to incorporate with the soil, it should be freely used.

In digging, two spits at least are necessary, and if the grower chooses to go another foot he will be repaid for his trouble.

After digging a dry day and dry soil should be given for working the whole with a digging fork; after that some little consolidation of the surface will be necessary to prevent sinking into hollows during the process of sowing.

For this the surface must be sufficiently dry to prevent all suspicion of clinging to the feet, and if you cannot have those happy conditions just at the time wanted, you must wait for them.

Drills about two inches in depth should be drawn for the seeds, and as we want really food roots, the drills may well be drawn 18 inches apart.

In these the seeds should be sown thinly, and the error of putting in 50 seeds where but one is wanted should not be so common. Allowance must, of course, be made for failures, but two seeds should never touch, or there is trouble for the thinner, who, in pulling one is apt to pull both.

The onion is a deeper rooting subject than many are aware of and although all we want is above ground, to get that good the roots go down into it, so deep tillage in this case is desirable.

If the ground is well worked, under dry conditions, it can be thoroughly firmed, and it can hardly be too firm or too much consolidated for onions prior to sowing.

The drills may be drawn as for parsnips, but closer together, one foot apart being ample, and after sowing with a thoroughly dry surface the roller may be brought into requisition, or failing that, well walked and finally smoothed over with the back of a rake.

### DO NOT PLANT TOO DEEP

The picture shows that if plants are set too deep in the ground they cannot get up through the ground. The figures on the side represent inches. When planted very deep some seeds rot. Always follow the directions on the seed packets, for the seedman knows what he knows by experience.

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## OUR BIGGEST YEAR IN FOREIGN TRADE

European Conflict Responsible for America's Unprecedented Business.

### ASSUMES A NEW PHASE

Uncle Sam's Participation in Hostilities Creates Slogan of "Win the War Rather Than Win Profits."

"The event of transcending importance to the foreign trade of the country during 1917 was the entrance of the United States into the war," declares Burwell S. Cutler in his first annual report as chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of Uncle Sam's department of commerce.

"From the beginning of the war to the time of our entrance into it," continues Mr. Cutler, "the business of the American manufacturer and exporter was to make the most of new opportunities in the markets of nonbelligerent countries, to take wise and needful steps in preparation for trade after the war, and to sell munitions and supplies to the belligerents."

"These were legitimate activities. They were vital to the industrial life of the nation. But when we entered the war, the perspective changed. Trade with our war associates assumed a new, a different, a much greater significance in our eyes. It became primarily a means of winning the war rather than of winning profits. It became a link between the greatest storehouse in the world and the European nations with whom we had cast our lot in the world struggle."

"Prospects for Future. Our attitude toward the markets in nonbelligerent countries has also changed as a matter of course. Trade with them must now be conducted with a careful and patriotic deference to the successful prosecution of the war. Preparations that we make to hold our place in those markets and to expand our opportunities must be made for the time being with strict reference to policies which govern our political relations. However, it is confidently expected that our trade with South America, the far East, South Africa, and with Australia will not be too seriously interfered with and that we may reap in the future the benefits of having cultivated those markets so assiduously and intelligently during the past few years."

"Important as it is that we hold our own advantage in these and other markets we must not lose sight of the fact that all such advantages are likely to disappear if we do not come out of the war victoriously."

Greatest Foreign Trade. The report reviews in an exhaustive manner the foreign trade of the country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, which it refers to as "our greatest year in foreign trade." The statistics are arranged to show the growth of trade month by month since 1913, so that the effect of the war may be easily traced.

Unusual activities of the bureau during the year resulted from the entrance of the United States into the war, these activities including the organization of a staff for licensing exports, work in connection with the title plate conservation campaign, the collection of information concerning foreign embargo legislation, the facilitation of exports of raw materials from Russia, the protection of American trade-marks in foreign countries, and numerous others, all of which were carried on by the regular bureau staff, except the export license work, for which volunteer work was accepted from the outside.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were 13 traveling special agents in the employ of the bureau, while at the close of the year this staff had been doubled. The information collected by these agents helps American manufacturers to extend their trade now and is also aimed to help them prepare for trade after the war.

UNCLE SAM'S RECORD CROPS

Country's Farm Products Are Worth \$21,000,000,000 More Than in Any Previous Year.

Many crops have exceeded the production of other years, while the value of the country's farm products, with a total estimated unofficially at \$21,000,000,000, far exceeds any other year in history, according to the final estimates of production of the principal farm crops recently announced by Uncle Sam's department of agriculture.

The production estimates are: Corn, 3,150,404,000 bushels; winter wheat, 418,070,000 bushels; spring wheat, 232,758,000 bushels; all wheat, 650,828,000 bushels; oats, 1,587,286,000 bushels; barley, 208,975,000 bushels; rye, 60,145,000 bushels; buckwheat, 17,400,000 bushels; beans, 15,701,000 bushels; kafirs, 75,866,000 bushels; onion, 13,544,000 bushels; cabbage, 502,700 tons; hops, 27,778,000 pounds; cranberries, 245,000 barrels; apples, 58,203,000 barrels; peaches, 45,066,000 barrels; pears, 13,281,000 bushels; oranges, 12,832,000 boxes flaxseed, 8,473,000 bushels, rice 36,278,000 bushels; potatoes, 442,536,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 87,141,000 bushels; hay, tame, 79,525,000 tons; hay, wild, 15,402,000 tons; tobacco, 1,106,451,000 pounds; sugar beets, 6,237,000 tons.

Do Something You Dislike Each Day. A writer in the American Magazine says: "There is only one way to keep the will active, and that is by exercising it. The will is like the muscles, for even the finest of athletes soon gets out of condition unless he exercises. A man ought to do every day something that he does not care to do, just for the sake of exercising his will. That sort of exercise keeps it in condition ready for the harder things of life when they occur, and, above all, prepared for emergencies that may

spring up. The doctrine of preparedness is much better understood now than it was at the beginning of last year. It is as true for the individual as the nation. It may cost a good deal of time and energy and money, but it saves in the end."

Roomy. "I had a wash at the Sailors' home and let my clothes dry on me. They were filled up with another ship's crew."—Halifax Survivor in New York Evening Sun.

## LOANS TO OUR ALLIES

Most of the Money Remains Here for War Materials.

Secretary of the Treasury Explains How and Why, and the Benefits Uncle Sam Derives.

The loans made by the United States to the governments at war with Germany are arranged by the secretary of Uncle Sam's treasury and submitted to the president and made with his approval.

The secretary states that his judgment in making these loans is determined largely by the monthly requirements of the applicants. The different powers, through their duly authorized representatives, make their representations as to their necessities for carrying on the war, and after discussion the various amounts are arrived at.

These loans, says the secretary, are essential for our own protection, not only for our protection in a military way, but for our economic protection and welfare. The production of the United States has been speeded up and greatly stimulated. We are producing more than our own needs, and our own economic protection and welfare demand that we sell much of our products to our allies. To accomplish this we must extend these credits to enable them to buy our products.

Their commercial salvation is an essential part of their effectiveness in the war, and their commercial well-being demands that their export trade be maintained in a considerable measure. They must keep their civil population engaged to the extent necessary to sustain their industrial and economic life. It is sound economic policy on our part to assist them in maintaining their industrial life and economic welfare.

Very little of the money loaned to our allies, the secretary states, goes out of the United States. Most of it is spent right here for war materials and foodstuffs. The money we are advancing is not a contribution; it is a loan, on which they will pay interest and which ultimately will be repaid in full. Our allies are looked upon by us as solvent peoples, without ready money but with perfectly good credit.

Their expenditures of this money in this country are supervised by the advice and assistance of our war industries board. This system not only protects the borrowing ally but prevents competitive bidding against the other allies and the United States itself, and obtains for the borrower the same prices, the same terms, and the same treatment our own government demands in making its own purchases.

When one remembers that the loans made to our allies enable them to do the fighting that otherwise the American army would have to do at much expense, not only of men but of money, money which would not be returned to us, the wisdom of our policy in financing our allies is plain to everyone. It is not only a duty to them that we are performing in lending them part of our great wealth; it is a great duty we are performing to our soldiers and sailors and our nation in making our allies powerful and effective, thus lessening the work and danger and suffering for our own men and in bringing the war to an earlier close.

President Wilson Favors Testaments for Soldiers

A message from President Wilson endorsing the campaign of the American Bible society to raise a fund of \$100,000 to supply testaments to men in Uncle Sam's army and navy was read recently by request of the federal council of churches. The president wrote:

"This is an object which I am sure all Christian people will want to see accomplished. I hope that it may be accomplished. I hope that it may be, for the sake of the men who are going to the front. They will need the support of the only book from which they can get it."

The nation-wide campaign also was endorsed by Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a worthy effort to "put the church behind Pershing and the American army abroad."

Nonessential Industries. Assurances that for the present at least nonessential industries would not be disturbed were given recently at a conference of Uncle Sam's new war service committees which have been appointed to co-operate with the council of national defense. The object was touched on by Daniel Willard, chairman of the war fuel administration, and W. S. Gifford, director of the council of national defense. Mr. Willard pointed out that some industries are and will be more essential than others in the winning of the war. Doctor Gifford said that a list had been prepared to that of between 500 and 600 industries, in one of which \$1,000,000,000 was invested, and which were called nonessential industries. The committees which met in conference represent all the different industries in the country, one committee being appointed for each class of industry.

Some people make an awful fuss about a man's being his own worst enemy—but why should they care?

Cuticura Stops Itching. The Soap to cleanse and Ointment to soothe and heal most forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Ideal for toilet use. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." Sold by druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50—Adv.

Life's pleasures are not so numerous that you can afford to snub one.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Bellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Adv.

A bushel of fun is sometimes followed by a peck of trouble.

Coated tongue, vertigo and constipation are relieved by Garfield Tea. Adv.

To acquire a profound knowledge of men, study women.

37% More For Your Money Get the Genuine HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 35c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost, per tablet, you save 95c when you buy Hill's—Cure Colic in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store.

Take Care of Your Horse! Nothing else will do as much to keep him in fine condition as Dr. David Roberts' PHYSIC BALL and HORSE TONIC. Free 60c. Once every week, prevents colic, cures all ailments, makes a horse eat, and keeps him in good health. Read the Practical Horse Veterinarian and for free booklet on "Horse Care." If no dealer in your town, write Dr. David Roberts, Vet. Co., 160 Grand Avenue, Westside, Wis.

STOP YOUR COUGHING Need to get that coughing. Stop the irritation, and remove itching and hoarseness, by relieving the inflamed throat with PIS'S

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